

RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL.



BY SAMUEL J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., MARCH 27, 1861.

A CHANGE.—The undersigned, having been placed in a position which will require his absence from home much of his time, relinquishes his connection with the Journal, which will hereafter be conducted by his brother Samuel J. Row, in whose hands the books remain for collection. All who have paid in advance, will receive their full quota of papers, the same as if no change had been made. It is scarcely necessary for me to say that there are many associations which attach me to the people of Clearfield county. They have been my warm friends, and I shall ever hold them in grateful remembrance. This will continue to be my place of residence, and I will be here when not engaged elsewhere in the discharge of the duties of my office. The paper, I have no hesitation in saying, will lose none of the interest or usefulness it may have possessed, and will continue to advocate the great principles of Truth, Right and Justice, upon which our party is based. S. B. Row. Clearfield, Pa., March 27, 1861.

OF SUCH STUFF DREAMS ARE MADE.

Dreams have in all ages presented to man a subject of curious and interesting investigation. Perhaps no other phenomena have attracted more attention, or their discussion called forth so much metaphysical acumen. Whether they are produced wholly by natural or supernatural causes, or are the result of both causes combined, are questions which have divided alike the learned and the illiterate, the philosopher and the boor. The Inferno of Dante and the Paradise of Mahomed have each opened to the gaze of the sleeper. Terrible conceits which cause the hair to stand on end, the cheek to pale, the eyes to start from their sockets and the body become paralyzed with dread—ecstasy scenes on which the beholder looks with the most soothing and pleasurable emotions—or disjointed and fantastic images, such as eye hath not seen nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive, and which outvie the most grotesque conceptions of the ancients, in turn present themselves in dreams. Time and space are ignored, the laws of motion and matter are disregarded and the vagaries of the dreamer are bound by no rules. A day, a year, or even a century may be crowded into a moment. The dead and the living, the past and the present, the distant and the near, the true and the false, without seeming incongruity are grouped in a tableau. Without intending to deny that some dreams were the result of supernatural agency, we declare our belief that they generally proceed from natural causes, and then they are frequently recollections of scenes, incidents and thoughts of waking moments so vividly brought out, and so strangely combined, that they lose their identity and appear new to the dreamer. Dreams of this character are tinged with, if not induced by strong emotions which weighed upon the sleeper when awake. For the edification or amusement of others, some striking dreams have been related or published. The most remarkable one which has fallen under our observation was that of the editor of the Clearfield Republican, which he published last week. Some time since, it may be remembered, we propounded a few questions to the editor, which he dubbed "Row's Catechism." The junta had several meetings, and various were the answers suggested, but satisfactory ones could not be framed. We had forgotten the circumstance, but not so the editor. Row's Catechism stuck to him like an incubus. In the night watches, when others enjoyed sweet slumber, he felt that he must throw off the weight. He thought, or so he dreamed, that he was in his sanctum surrounded by his counselors, and there replies were framed which would silence us forever, and so strongly was he impressed with the reality of his dream that it was incorporated in his last paper. We have been amused when friends related to us their adventures with goblins and spectres dote in dream-land. We could not repress a smile when others have spoken of the absurd or surprising parts they have enacted, but we laughed until our sides ached when we read the editor's dream. It was evidently a repetition of some of the sayings of the junta—but such a jumble—history, biography, geography, physics and metaphysics; theology, ethnology, political economy; law, moral and divine—all thrown together with as much order as a lot of printer's pie. A regard for the health of our readers alone prevents us reprinting the article, for we would like them to know the length and the breadth and the depth thereof. They could then appreciate its author—they will look on him.

And as they gaze, upon their wonder grows, That one small head can carry all he knows.

The Pennsylvania, the organ of the Breckinridge Democracy of Pennsylvania, asks:

"Will Democrats or Bell-Everett men shoulder muskets and march South to shoot down those with whom they are in perfect harmony, at the bidding of this Administration, with which they are not in harmony?"

So, then, according to the Pennsylvania, the Democrats "are in perfect harmony" with the Secessionists and traitors who are trying to break up the Union, and are at war with the government. What say our Democrats? Let them answer! Is it true?

SHORTER CATECHISM—LESSON III.

For the Editor of the "Republican" to answer.

1. If slavery is a Divine institution, would not the same logic prove that borrowing with no intention to return jewels and raiment, was also of "Divine origin," for in Ex. 3: 21, 22, we read: "And I will give this people favor in the sight of the Egyptians; and it shall come to pass, that when ye go, ye shall not go empty, but every woman shall borrow of her neighbor, and of her that sojourneth in her house, jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment; and ye shall put them upon your sons and your daughters, and ye shall spoil the Egyptians?"

2. Can you prove by any passage of the Bible that God instituted a law to take the negro from the juggernaut where he never was?

3. Is Southern slavery voluntary or involuntary? perpetual or limited?

4. Is any part of the object of Southern slavery to christianize negroes?

5. According to your logic, is not the doctrine, condemned by Paul, true: "Let us do evil that good may come."—Rom. 7: 8.

6. If slavery is such a great christianizing institution, would it not be well to send all the heathen, and non-professors of our own land, into perpetual slavery? or are negroes sinners above all the Galileans?

7. If the negroes in slavery are truly christianized, would not Paul call them brethren, as he wrote to Philemon concerning Onesimus: "Not now as a servant, but above a servant, a brother beloved, specially to me, but how much more unto thee, both in the flesh and in the Lord."—Phil. 16 v.

8. At what particular time before the institution of matrimony was slavery established?

9. Does not Paul encourage slaves to obtain their liberty when he says: "Art thou called being a servant, care not for it; but if thou mayest be made free, use it rather;" (I Cor. 7: 21,) and does not the Bible say: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates, where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him;" (Deut. 23: 15, 16,) and does not Dr. Wayland particularly declare that "domestic slavery is a violation of personal liberty?"

10. If "masters did not lose any slaves or servants," how does it come that Nabal committed such a crime? "There be many servants now-a-days that break away every man from his master."—I Sam. 25: 10.

11. Did not Pharaoh, and all other heathen Kings, like the Breckinridge leaders, contend that slavery was right and favored its protection? See Ex. 11: 10, "And Moses and Aaron did all these wonders before Pharaoh; and the Lord hardened Pharaoh's heart so that he would not let the children of Israel go out of his land."

12. If slavery is a Divine institution, is not amalgamation also; "And Miriam and Aaron spake against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman he had married, for he had married an Ethiopian woman."—Numb. 12: 1.

13. If slavery is "a part of God's economy," and He governs all things, must not a nation, which is a collective body of "creatures," obey?

We believe with all our heart in the Bible as a Divine revelation. Do you, George?

RETRENCHMENT IN FASHIONABLE LIFE.

A good old Scotch proverb has it that "There is no great loss without some small gain." We are likely to be verified in these troublous times. Orders to France for supplies in the highest circles of fashion have it is said, undergone a great reduction, and the same degree of retrenchment is running in an equal ratio through the descending scale of domestic extravagance. Low rents, and more modest establishments are the rage in New York this spring; and in short, if we may credit some accounts we see, economy is to be the fashion for a while. This, if true, will compensate for much of the evils brought upon the country by the mad spirit of secession.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

We trust the United States will at an early day sell out their mining lands in California, making adequate provision for the equitable rights of persons in possession, and apply the proceeds, according to the construction of the California section of the Pacific Railroad. We believe such a disposal of them would subserve the interest, alike of landowners, miners, the State, and her whole people, while giving an impetus to the great enterprise of our age.

MR. CORWIN'S MISSION TO MEXICO.

Mr. Corwin's mission to Mexico will do much to strengthen and confirm the liberal government now apparently established in that lately distracted country. Freedom of religion and of political opinion, combined with security of person and property, will draw to it thousands of enterprising men from this and other countries, and thus inaugurate an era of prosperity, and render nugatory all attempts at filibustering on the part of our ambitious friends of the Gulf States.

IN REFERRING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF M. A. FRANK, ESQ., AS POSTMASTER, THE EDITOR OF THE CLEARFIELD REPUBLICAN, CONCLUDES AS FOLLOWS:

"If we could muster up brass enough, we would turn to, as we would undoubtedly get an office from the present administration."

Scarcely necessary to state that. Everybody knows that the prospect of "office" is all that makes the editor of the Republican a Democrat.

HERE IS A LITTLE SPEECH WHICH MR. PRENTICE MADE A FEW EVENINGS SINCE AT LOUISVILLE:

"Gentlemen, let us preserve the Union against all influences, against all treachery, against all treason. I am getting to be an old man, but I will fight for the Union, and I will die for the Union. Kentuckians, I will live and die in no Northern Confederacy, in no Southern Confederacy—but here where I am now, in Kentucky, and in the Union."

"THE RAIL SPLITTER'S AXE HAS ALREADY BEEN FELT IN CLEARFIELD. ON THURSDAY LAST, IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT THE HEAD OF FRIEND CHARLY WATSON, OUR P. M., HAD QUIETLY DROPPED INTO THE REPUBLICAN BASKET."

Wonder what kind of an axe "dropped" Mr. Hillburn's head four years ago, when there was no change of party in the National Administration?

ABOUT 400,000 TONS OF ICE HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THE HUDSON THIS WINTER.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NAVAL.—The secretary of the Navy has summoned Commodore Stringham here on special duty, for the purpose of ordering and detailing the officers, directing the recruits, arranging the complement of ships, and directing other matters relating to the efficiency and discipline of the service. This movement is considered very judicious, as it fixes the responsibility upon an officer of acknowledged worth, of regulating a delicate part of the service with which no new Secretary could possibly be familiar. The duty has heretofore been discharged through the Chief Clerk, much to the dissatisfaction of the Navy. An attempt was made at the last Session to create an Assistant Secretary, but failed. Mr. Welles has supplied the deficiency without increased cost, and with equal advantage. His administration, thus far, has been very satisfactory, and he has earned the reputation of a practical and straight forward Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA.—With reference to the recent election in that State, The North Carolina Standard says: "The truth is, the Unionists in the late campaign triumphed alike over treason, passion, fraud, and falsehood. The people, on the 28th of February, dealt the conspirators against the Union of the State, and against the conspirators to hide their safety of North Carolina, a mortal blow. The beast of diabolism was wounded unto death, but he still has power as he writes in his final agony. Let us finish him. Let the people set their mark on the agitators and disturbers of the peace. Let the good work of crushing out the Yanceyites go on. Let them attempt, if they dare, to inaugurate a revolution in North Carolina. The people have spoken, and the conspirators must hide their heads. When the eagle is abroad let the bats and owls retire to their holes."

RECENT DISCOVERIES.—In England, considerable excitement has been created among naturalists and geographers by the startling discoveries recently made in Central Africa, by a gentleman now in London. Mr. Chaylion, a gentleman of mixed French and American blood, who, availing himself of the facilities given by his position as son of a consular officer, near the Gaboon river, has penetrated across the African continent, to his late discovery, and has there discovered, in a densely wooded region, a range of lofty mountains (one peak calculated by him at 12,000 feet,) which contain, according to his conviction, the sources of the four great rivers of the African continent, the Nile, the Niger, the Zambesi and the Zaire or Congo.

RECONSTRUCTION IMPOSSIBLE.—The Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist believes itself of the following, to prove that no reconstruction of the Union can take place: "Wise men cannot be deceived twice by the same trick. A country governed by the same principles must be made available should serious troubles ensue. In this connection we would caution our readers against placing implicit faith in all the rumors found in our telegraphic columns. Nearly one half of the rumors set afloat since Lincoln's election have been without the slightest foundation in fact. It is not likely that the President will be so foolish as to go to publish to the world every step they intend to take nor the reasons therefor. The good of the country may require close counsel."

A NOVEL CHECK BETTER THAN LAW.—The Philadelphia Ledger of Monday tells the following story: "Among the amounts on deposit with the Spring Garden Saving Fund was the sum of \$50, which had been thus invested to the credit of a crippled child, of some six years of age. This sum was to be the foundation for a competency at such time as the child should come to man's estate. Greatly surprised, we inquired of the cashier, and he gave us the following explanation: 'The news began to circulate that the "Spring Garden" was tottering, or had actually fallen. The news was followed with the information that payment had stopped. The parents of the child did not relish the loss of the only fifty dollars they possessed in the world, and accordingly they adopted an original mode of collecting the money. The crippled child was taken to the office, an alter seating him on the counter, the father made a formal demand for the return of his deposit. Of course no money was forthcoming, and the cashier stated the utter inability of the institution to meet its liabilities. "Very well," was the reply, "if that is the case, I can no longer support the child, and I now leave him with you," and sitting the action to the word, the mother and father, in concert, seized the child, as astonished spectators, at the counter, quietly, until after his father and mother had disappeared, then he started such a yell as was calculated to arouse the seven sleepers, and before the parents had got a square from the office, a messenger came running after them with the information that if they would return and take the child away, the \$50 should be paid. The father returned, and the officer was so glad as his word, and the party left fifty dollars richer."

SEIZURE OF THE GUTHRIE.—The Washington Star characterizes the late seizure of the Guthrie as "another great achievement of the oligarchy," and says: "The Guthrie was on a mission of peace, mercy, humanity and charity. Filled with supplies of oil, &c., purchased and paid for by the United States, to be distributed to the lights on the Southern coast, to prevent their extinction during the ensuing year, and without which supplies they must at an early period be extinguished, and thereby cause great loss of life and property in the navigation of that coast."

MARYLAND AND THE UNION.—The Baltimore Clipper has the following: "We take pleasure in assuring our Philadelphia contemporary that the Union spirit not only lives but immeasurably predominates in Maryland. People of all parties here have grown weary and sick of the political or partisan agitation which has precipitated ruin upon our country, and brought misery, bankruptcy, and death upon us. We had almost said beggary—their once happy homes. The sovereign people are determining to assert their rightful mastery over those who lead them astray, and will do it though the heavens fall."

PATRIOTIC TEARS.—At Willard's, Washington, the other evening, a lady was seated at the piano, singing General Wool, wearing his button, asked her to sing the Star Spangled Banner. She did it with admirable effect. The general stood beside her with the tears running down his cheeks, and as he turned to dash them from his eyes that never quailed before his country's foes on the field of battle, the parlor rang with the applause of the song and the scene so well merited.

THE "PALMETTO" AT A DISCOUNT IN CALIFORNIA.—On the 10th ult. a vessel was hauling out from a wharf at San Francisco, Cal., and hoisted the Palmetto flag. A crowd instantly assembled on the wharf, and by a well directed display of potshots, the vessel would be secessionists not only to haul down the obnoxious colors, but to hoist the "Stars and Stripes" in their place. The new fortifications at Fort Point are now occupied by United States troops.

TEHUANTEPEC TO BE SEIZED.—The design of the secessionists is to seize upon the isthmus of Tehuantepec, if possible, under the pretended grant which Mr. Benjamin procured through Mr. Buchanan's influence. They intend also, to make a demonstration upon the provinces across the Rio Grande, and those in the North. This scheme was concocted a year ago, as part of the disunion conspiracy.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.—As an indication of the revolution going on in that country, we may mention the fact that Gen. Townsend Harris, our minister to Japan, by a proclamation, called upon American citizens to observe the 29th of November as a day of Thanksgiving, the first occasion of the sort, doubtless, ever observed on those islands.

THE POLICY OF MR. LINCOLN.

The home organ of the new President, the Springfield Journal, says that Mr. Lincoln is determined to exhaust all honorable means to bring about a peaceful solution of our National troubles, and, in so doing, he is weakening the strength of the enemy and adding immensely to his own. If a resort to the sword shall ever become necessary to sustain the Government it will be no fault of his, if the responsibility shall not clearly rest upon the enemies of the Union. Mr. Lincoln is peculiarly situated. He comes into possession of the reins of Government at a time when Floyd, Cobb and others have depleted the Federal treasury—transported to the South the major part of the arms and munitions of war—sent to distant seas the Federal navy—sent revenue cutters where the traitors could easily seize them through the treason of those who commanded them—and left the most of the forts of the South in the command of traitors, chief among whom is Twiggs. He succeeds a President who permitted the siege against Sumter to go on until reinforcement of that fort has become almost impossible. He finds the Government fast spending the money of the Nation and arrayed in open rebellion against the Federal Government, with a President, Cabinet, Congress, an army, etc. He finds the border slave States talking of seceding, and he finds in the Northern States a small party of men sympathizing with treason. These are the discouraging circumstances under which he goes into power. It is his purpose to preserve the Union, and to do so he can do so forcibly if he must. All honorable and peaceable means will be resorted to, and if they fail, then comes the other alternative. Peace is infinitely preferable to war if it can be obtained honorably; and we are satisfied that Mr. Lincoln is determined to pursue a peace policy as far as he can do so with honor to the Government. The evacuation of Sumter, however, must not be construed into a peace offering to treason, but as a measure intended by the Government, peaceably if he can, and if not, patriotically and firmly, to the President. It is understood that Gen. Scott advises the evacuation of this fortress as a grand stroke of strategy. Other steps extremely distasteful to the friends of the Union, Mr. Lincoln may find it necessary to take, owing to the condition in which Buchanan left the country. Fortunately, the great majority of the true friends of the Union have unbounded confidence in the honesty, patriotism and firmness of the President. What he and his Cabinet decide to do, the country will, for the most part, believe best to be done, for he and they are in a position where they can better understand the true situation of affairs. Mr. Lincoln will, we doubt not, pursue a course that will hold the border slave States in the Union and give the seceded States no excuse for their action. In the mean time, we apprehend, the forces of the Government, we are confident, will be made available should serious troubles ensue. In this connection we would caution our readers against placing implicit faith in all the rumors found in our telegraphic columns. Nearly one half of the rumors set afloat since Lincoln's election have been without the slightest foundation in fact. It is not likely that the President will be so foolish as to go to publish to the world every step they intend to take nor the reasons therefor. The good of the country may require close counsel."

INDIANA COUNTY.—A young man named Crooks aged 20 years, was instantly killed in Conemaugh township, on Thursday the 14, by a tree falling upon him. A number of persons it seems, were engaged in cutting timber, and one of the trees in descending to the ground came in contact with the young man, and thus suddenly terminated his earthly career. . . . Mr. Alexander Calhoun of Plumcreek tp. Armstrong Co., about ten days ago, was engaged in taking out timber for a barn, when a tree fell, striking him and breaking his arm above the elbow. . . . A cow belonging to Mr. Daniel Lawson, of West Mahoning township, about two weeks ago gave birth to a calf, which was a very fine specimen of the kind, and fully matured. If any body's cow can beat this one like to hear from her. . . . The persons in boring for oil at "Lucky Hit," on Yellow Creek, bored through a bed of coal about fifteen feet in depth. . . . Persons residing in different parts of the county say that the wheat and rye crops are highly promising. One gentleman says the wheat looks better than it did for many years at this season of the year.

BEAR COUNTY.—On Sunday evening the 10th Mrs. McCrea, wife of Dr. R. McCrea, of Altoona, suddenly took sick in church, and withdrew with the purpose of retiring to her home, but on the way grew so bad as to oblige her to stop in the house of acquaintance, where she threw off her shawl, and then suddenly sank upon a settee and expired in a few minutes after. She had eaten her supper and gone to church in her usual health. . . . On Wednesday morning, the 20th, a lightning bolt struck a tree in the woods, and the trunk of Alex. Mock, of East Altoona, aged about 2 years, was severely scalded about the breast and face by the upsetting of a tub full of hot water upon it. It appears that his mother had put the hot water in the tub and went out into the yard to get some cool water to put with it, and during her absence, the child caught hold of the tub and pulled it over. It is thought that his life can be saved.

CLINTON COUNTY.—On Tuesday, the 5th inst., Andrew Jordan, residing on Kettle Creek, Leidy township, this county, lost a very public house to go home, in company with three or four other persons. They took a route leading twelve or fifteen miles through the woods, and by some means separated from each other. Jordan did not arrive and search being made, he was found dead, on Saturday the 19th inst., about eight or ten miles from the place from where he started, and only a few rods from the direct path. He leaves a wife and five or six children.

MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed to a third reading a new liquor act, which repeals the act of last year in relation to single acts of drunkenness, makes the State agent liable for the cost of any liquor for which he gives credit to town agents, if they neglect to pay, and provides that all sales made by the commission in less quantity than the original package, shall be made at a price not exceeding an advance of seven and one-half per centum upon the actual cost, together with the cost of the analysis. Another clause the husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer of any person who heretofore may have the habit of drinking spirituous or intoxicating liquors to excess, may, in an action of tort against any person or persons who shall sell or deliver unlawfully to the person having such habit, recover as damages any amount not exceeding \$500, and not less than \$21.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The Springfield Republican of Thursday says that a poor wanderer, who wished to make his way East as soon and cheap as possible, had a difficult and disagreeable passage to Springfield, over the Western Railroad, on Monday evening. While the Eastern stock train was standing upon the track in Greenbush, on Monday afternoon the economical traveller got inside a freight car. The car was crowded, and the time consumed by a freight train between Albany and Springfield, being nearly eight hours, the man became weary and fell asleep with his swinish companions, and the latter being hungry, killed the poor fellow. One of his ears was badly bitten, his face disfigured, and both his hands fairly gnawed from his feet, while the remaining portions of his body and garments were insupportably soiled. He was not discovered until the train arrived in Springfield.

SOMETHING NEW.—Among the direct infernal machines just invented in Cottonwood, a Montgomery paper notices the "St. James Torpedo," or Bombshell. So suggestive is it of destruction, that it almost "harrowed up the soul" to look at it. The shell is elongated in form, containing two chambers for the purpose of conveying that combustible contained in a common shell, in connection with a burning fluid, which is so rapid and destructive in its character, that water will have no effect upon it. It is so arranged that the explosion will not take place until the heaviest of the shell strikes against something, a percussion cap being placed upon the tube in the most artificial manner. This shell is the invention of Mr. H. L. St. James, of Mobile.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

PREPARED FOR THE "RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL." CAMBERIA COUNTY.—On the 4th inst., a case of infanticide occurred in White township. It appears that a girl named Hartzell, aged 16, was at church, and feeling unwell, retired and requested a young man to accompany her home, which he did. On entering the house, she complained to the lady with whom she was living of a cramp in the stomach. She retired when the family did, but shortly after got up and went out doors, and remained about three quarters of an hour, when she returned to bed. Several men coming from church heard the cry of an infant, and on making search found it sticking under the pillow. It was taken to the house and properly cared for, but on examination it was found to be fatally injured, having had the back part of its head crushed, its back broken, and marks on its neck as if an attempt had been made to choke it. The girl admitted the maternity but denied having done the child any violence. . . . The famous Washington township election victory is still on the carpet. At the late Quarter Sessions John W. Short was found guilty of a capital fraud in the discharge of his duty as Clerk of the election; but not sentenced. A "true bill" was found against Albert F. Cantwell for same offence, as Judge of the election; but his case was continued to next court. . . . The Johnstown Tribune of last week mentions that the clothes line of Rev. John Wickham's family in that place was robbed a few nights ago of no less than eight shirts, a dozen collars and a number of pocket handkerchiefs and other articles. . . . A man was tried in the Quarter Sessions last week, on a charge of seduction, and the verdict of the jury was "not guilty, but that he pay the cost." How's that? . . . At the late sitting of the Quarter Sessions they did a good business in the Tipping House line, fine no less than sixteen offenders on that score \$10 each. Cheap enough, surely.

CESTER COUNTY.—A prisoner named Thomas Beckwith, who has been imprisoned on a charge of inflicting upon the property of one of his neighbors, determined to await a course of legal examination, and therefore concluded to "secede." While the family were at supper, Mr. Beckwith passed into the yard, and having procured a long board, placed it against the wall, soon gained the other side. He was noticed in one of the adjoining lots, but excited no suspicion, and his absence at the jail not being discovered until about midnight, he was given up for lost. When last seen he was heading east, on high pressure time. . . . A mill belonging to Mr. Henry Brooker, of this place, situated at Reepsburg, fell a few days ago, causing great consternation among the inhabitants and little damage to the property. About twelve hundred bushels of grain had been deposited on the upper floor, when the under pinning gave way and the entire mass came down upon the lower floor. It is estimated that fifty dollars will repair the damage. . . . The son of Solomon Derr, of Chesapeake, who was kicked by a horse a short time since, is so far recovered as to be able to run about.

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MASSACHUSETTS LIQUOR LAW.—The lower branch of the Massachusetts Legislature has passed to a third reading a new liquor act, which repeals the act of last year in relation to single acts of drunkenness, makes the State agent liable for the cost of any liquor for which he gives credit to town agents, if they neglect to pay, and provides that all sales made by the commission in less quantity than the original package, shall be made at a price not exceeding an advance of seven and one-half per centum upon the actual cost, together with the cost of the analysis. Another clause the husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer of any person who heretofore may have the habit of drinking spirituous or intoxicating liquors to excess, may, in an action of tort against any person or persons who shall sell or deliver unlawfully to the person having such habit, recover as damages any amount not exceeding \$500, and not less than \$21.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—The Springfield Republican of Thursday says that a poor wanderer, who wished to make his way East as soon and cheap as possible, had a difficult and disagreeable passage to Springfield, over the Western Railroad, on Monday evening. While the Eastern stock train was standing upon the track in Greenbush, on Monday afternoon the economical traveller got inside a freight car. The car was crowded, and the time consumed by a freight train between Albany and Springfield, being nearly eight hours, the man became weary and fell asleep with his swinish companions, and the latter being hungry, killed the poor fellow. One of his ears was badly bitten, his face disfigured, and both his hands fairly gnawed from his feet, while the remaining portions of his body and garments were insupportably soiled. He was not discovered until the train arrived in Springfield.

SOMETHING NEW.—Among the direct infernal machines just invented in Cottonwood, a Montgomery paper notices the "St. James Torpedo," or Bombshell. So suggestive is it of destruction, that it almost "harrowed up the soul" to look at it. The shell is elongated in form, containing two chambers for the purpose of conveying that combustible contained in a common shell, in connection with a burning fluid, which is so rapid and destructive in its character, that water will have no effect upon it. It is so arranged that the explosion will not take place until the heaviest of the shell strikes against something, a percussion cap being placed upon the tube in the most artificial manner. This shell is the invention of Mr. H. L. St. James, of Mobile.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements at a large type, cut, or out of usual style will be charged double price, for space occupied. To insure attention, the CASH must accompany notices, as follows:—All Notices, with \$1; Strays, \$1; Auction notices, \$1.50; Administrators' and Executors' notices, \$1.50; and all other transient Notices at the same rates.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with certain promissory notes given by me to Samuel S. Spring, dated July 31, 1859, and calling for Twenty dollars, as I will not pay the same, unless having received value therefor. SAMUEL BRIDGLEY. New Washington, March 27, 1861.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned would inform his friends and customers that he has removed his VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY from No. 211 Arch Street, to No. 136 North Second Street, above Arch, where he will be happy to see his old customers, and to receive orders in general. GEO. W. ZIMMERMAN. N. B. Old blinds repaired and returned. Philadelphia, March 27, 1861.

IMPORTANT CHANGE OF LOCATION.

Desire to inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that they have removed their store to the NEW BRICK BUILDING.

GRAHAM, BOYNTON & CO.

recently erected by James B. Graham, Esq., on Market street, Clearfield, where they will be pleased to accommodate all who may favor them with a call. Their stock consists of a general assortment of the very best Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENS-WARE, CEDAR & WILLOW WARE, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS, DRUGS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

Their stock of Dry Goods consists in part of such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Vestings, Muslins, Tickings, Cheeses, Colicots, Cinnamon, Ginghams, Canton and Wool Flannels, Dr. Lewis' Cataplasts, Plaster St. John's, Brilliant, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.

Also, a great variety of Ladies' Boots and Gaiters, Misses and Childrens Shoes, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, with a large selection of useful notions, among which are Perfumery, Cloth and Hair Brushes, Fancy Soaps, Pins and Pin-boards, Combs, &c., &c., together with many other useful notions, all of which will be sold very low. To George W. Rex, New Millport, Clearfield Co., Pa., Mar. 27.

WANTED.—A person to dig coal. A good price will be given. Apply to George Trevelyan, Clearfield Co., Pa., Mar. 27, 1861.

DR. JEFFERSON LITZ, having located at Greentown, Clearfield county, Pa., will attend promptly to all professional business entrusted to his care. He may at all times be found at his office or at the residence of Dr. B. F. Akely, when not professionally engaged. J. B. Akely, 13th St., 1861.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting any two minor children, Aquill and Jane Wain, as I am determined to pay no debts of their contracting from this date. ISAAH WAIN. Greentown Hills, March 1, 1861.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my son John D. Glasgow, as I will pay no debts of his contracting from and after this date. And any person or persons so harboring him, must abide the consequences. ISAAH WAIN. Greentown Hills, March 1, 1861.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration of the estate of John D. Wilson, late of Chest township, Clearfield county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. D. J. CATHART, of Knox tp., Administrator. March 29, 1861.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against buying or in any way meddling with the following property, now in possession of Benjamin F. Kline, in Decatur tp., to-wit: One iron-gray mare, one iron-gray Stear Horse, harness for two horses, one 2-horse wagon, one one-horse wagon, one 2-horse wagon, one iron-gray Mare, in possession of D. J. Kline, in Decatur tp., as the above property belongs to me and is only left with the Kline on loan and subject to my order by my agent D. Kline. CATHERINE KLINE. Decatur tp., March 16, 1861.

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS.—CHARLES HOLSIG & CO., beg leave to inform the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, that they will remain for a short time yet, in this place with their car, for the purpose of affording all persons a chance to get a first class Photograph, of any type of themselves or family, from Miniatures to Life size. Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes copied on short notice. Having had several years experience in the eastern cities, they feel confident that they can please all who may give them a call. Pictures taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather. Price, 25 cents and upwards. Clearfield, March 13, 1861.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.—A Lamp Chimney that will not break! The great invention commends itself to every one who uses Oil Lamps. It gives more light, requires less cleaning, and will not break by the least cold, falling, or any ordinary usage. For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout